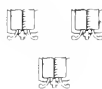


BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

★ 1912 - 1913 ★

THE BROWN ALUMNI MONTHLY

Volume XIII



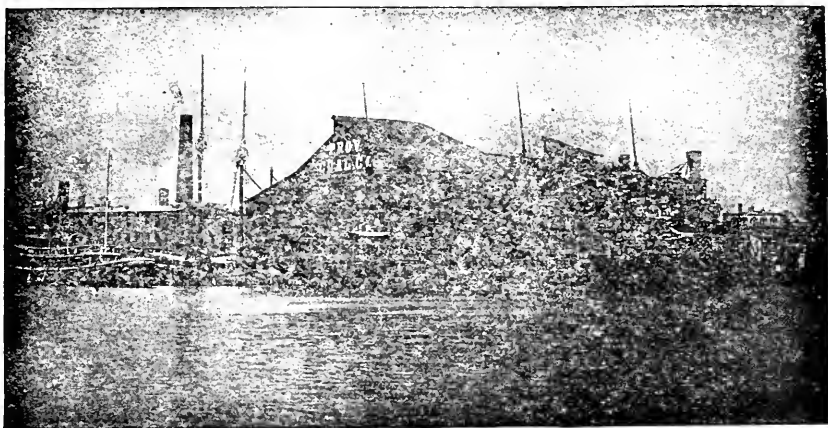
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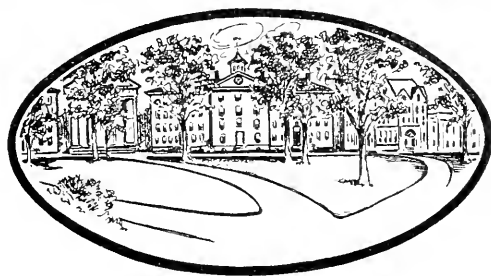
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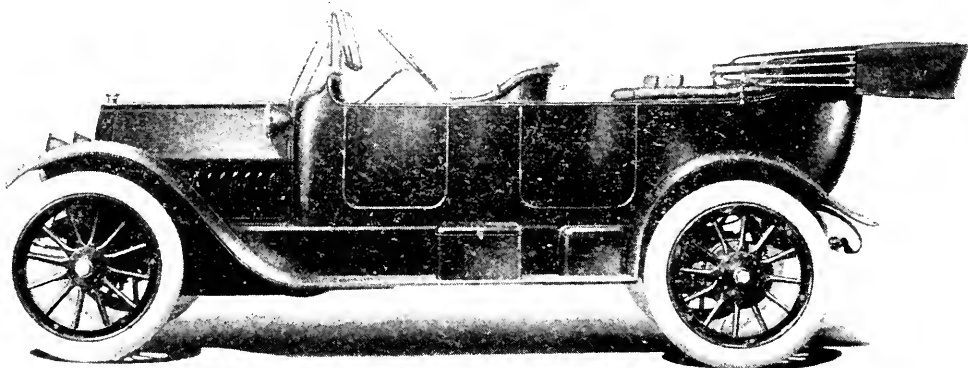
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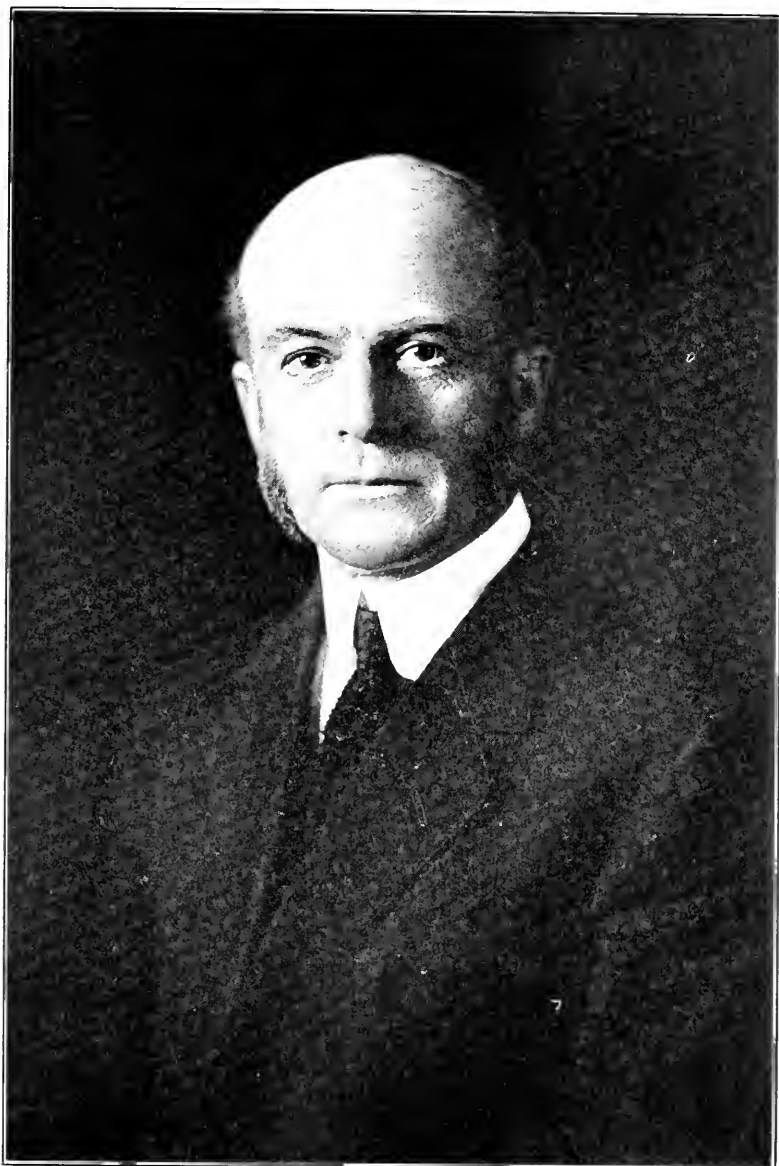
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VOL. XIII

PROVIDENCE, R. I., JANUARY, 1913

No. 6

THE ACTING PRESIDENT OF BROWN UNIVERSITY



WALTER GOODNOW EVERETT, '85

DECISIVE MOMENTS

By William Whitman Bailey, LL.D., Professor Emeritus in Brown University

One whose life has been filled with labor must, of necessity, have had experiences more or less worthy of record. Such certainly has been my own case, and I venture to believe, few persons have had more significant moments, leading to the firm conviction that there is, as Matthew Arnold says, "A Power outside ourselves." I refer to such minutes as have been decisive in my career, and of which there was no fore-warning. Let me mention some of these.

In 1861, in my sophomore year at Brown, I was suddenly awakened as by a guardian spirit, telling me of the sober reality of life. I was an orphan and wholly undirected. Until that moment I had frittered away valuable time, not viciously, but most foolishly. I was awakened by a sudden love for chemistry, and acquired a habit of study which I never afterwards lost.

In May, 1862, came the sudden call for volunteers to relieve the capital, then threatened by Early's raids in the Shenandoah. With almost all in college I dropped books for the musket. I have often tried to recall the actuating motive and think it too varied to be analyzed. Example had much to do with it. I simply mention it among the moments pregnant of consequence, for surely a weak constitution was by no means improved by camp exposure.

But the most marvellous event of a determinative character in my career has now to be chronicled. In late April, 1867, I was assistant in the chemical laboratory of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology under Professors Charles W. Eliot and Frank H. Storer. I had put in five or six years in chemistry, one or two as assistant in our own laboratory at Brown. I had been carefully trained under Professors Hill and Pierce, and was an associate, in a humble degree, with Professor Appleton. One day Mr. George L. Bradley of Providence came to visit me at the institute with the late Samuel F. Emmons, a noted mining engineer and geologist of the

United States Geological Survey, 1879-1911. They told me of the United States Geological exploration of the Fortieth Parallel, then being organized under the leadership of Mr. Clarence King, to whom, as late as 1890, Brown gave her doctorate of laws.

They informed me that Mr. King was looking for a botanist and asked if I would like to go. Bradley knew that, in an amateurish way I had pursued the science of botany, and he and Emmons strongly advised my applying for the place. I did not know what to do. Bright visions of exploration and triumph tempted me on the one side, while the thought of wild-cats, mountain-lions, wild Indians and scalps were, on the other, potent deterrents. Moreover, I tremblingly doubted my ability.

In this hesitating mood I addressed Dr. Asa Gray of Harvard, the head of my profession and a lifelong friend of my father and myself, asking his advice. His reply was characteristic:

"Dear Bailey—Mr. King desires a young man who shall at the same time be an accomplished botanist. As the two things are incompatible, I think you'll do as well as another."

"Upon this hint I spake" and I got the place, but even to this day am appalled by the effrontery that led me to accept it. By this decision, as "by the touch of the enchanter's wand," my whole life was changed. I never re-entered chemistry. In less than ten days I was on the way to California—to a new country and among entirely new people, only one of whom I had ever before seen. Thereafter I persistently stuck to botany, although, to prevent the total carbonization of the vital wick, I had often to resort to other things.

I should like to speak at length of our exploration and its glorious leader. Clarence King was a man of striking personality; an athlete and mountain-climber, wonderfully genial and sweet in manners, a conversationalist of rare charm, a storyteller unequalled since Scherazade, he

shone on every social occasion here and abroad. An accomplished scientist, he was, too, a friend of friends, and the legion who loved him are forever sorrowing over his too early death. He was still at the zenith of his fame. "King is dead and alas! there is no King."

Ill health compelled me to resign from this expedition in the spring of 1868. I returned to Providence, was for a time deputy secretary of state under Hon. John R. Bartlett, and then for three years served as assistant librarian at the Providence Athenaeum. I think it was in the autumn of 1871 that I left this position to attempt journalism in New York. During this queer experience, for which I found myself wholly inapt, I roomed with I. N. Ford, '70, the late distinguished London correspondent of the New York Tribune. Then, after some time spent with Dr. Torrey in the herbarium of Columbia College, I returned to Providence and eked out a precarious existence by teaching in certain private schools.

In 1875, at the suggestion of Dr. Asa Gray, I attended the Summer School of Botany at Harvard and I repeated the experience in two summers. Thereafter Gray was always ready to advance my interests.

In the spring of 1877, at the suggestion of Professor Poland, I applied to President Robinson for permission to start a private class in botany at the university. This was graciously accorded me, the president himself attending a few of the lectures. At the end of the season I was voted thirty dollars, and was tempted to go on by the title of instructor and the advanced pay of

fifty dollars for the season of 1878. I then skurried about and, by help of my friends, provided a few dissecting microscopes. Things progressed slowly till 1881.

In the spring of that year I had the temerity to marry on a total income of five hundred dollars per year. In regard to that occurrence I have only to repeat the advice of Punch, "Don't!"—at least not on that income. Still things were not so bad as they appeared, for now came another determinative moment. The death and will of Colonel S. T. Olney permitted the university to establish a chair of natural history, understood to be botany, and I was appointed to it at one thousand dollars per year. Thereafter increase of pay came very slowly, as, to meet the bequest, the university had to draw on the common fund. However, in view of the recent five hundred dollars, it was encouraging.

It might prove interesting to follow the department in its meandering anabasis from pillar to post, from cellar to gallery. There are none of the older buildings in which I have not taught, except Hope College. It was a very long time before I had an assistant. All the duties afterwards performed by six persons I had to cover as best I could.

In the later years, though I have known many trying hours, many cruel minutes, I cannot call them decisive, until the time when I retired from the chair I had so long filled. I had hoped to round out my full thirty years in the botanical department. That I did not do, but, if my years in chemistry are counted, I very nearly accomplished my wish.

THE CHILEAN STATION OF THE LICK OBSERVATORY

By G. F. Paddock, 1902

About 1890 the Lick Observatory began spectrographic observations of the bright stars for the determination of their velocities in the line of sight. The spectrograph, which was given by Mr. D. O. Mills of San Francisco, contains prisms and camera for photographing the spectra of stars. Measurement of the spectra gives velocities of the stars with respect to the sun. After observing for several years with this spectrograph attached to the Lick telescope, Director Campbell began to plan

city of Santiago de Chile. The expedition accomplished its work in three summer seasons, but Mr. Mills again contributed funds for five more years, and the work was extended. Mr. Wright and Dr. Palmer returned to Lick Observatory in 1906 and Dr. H. D. Curtis was sent to Chile to take charge. Mr. G. F. Paddock (Brown, '02), fellow in the University of Virginia, was appointed assistant and joined the expedition in July. In the succeeding month, on August 16, 1906,



Estatua de la Virgen

Santiago de Chile
CERRO SAN CRISTOBAL

D. O. Mills Observatory

an expedition to Chile in order to observe the southern stars, which cannot be observed from the northern hemisphere. Mr. Mills offered to supply the funds. A reflecting telescope was constructed with a silver-on-glass parabolic mirror 37 inches in diameter. The new telescope with a new spectrograph and a new dome were shipped to Chile in 1902-3, under the name of the D. O. Mills Expedition to the Southern Hemisphere, in charge of Mr. W. H. Wright and Dr. H. K. Palmer of the Lick staff. The apparatus was erected at the top of a thousand-foot hill called Cerro San Cristobal on the border of the

occurred one of the severest earthquakes known in Chile. Santiago was badly shaken and Valparaiso partly destroyed, but the observatory on San Cristobal was uninjured. The extended work of the expedition was successfully accomplished between 1906 and 1911. Funds for four more years were now given by Mr. D. O. Mills, Jr. In the meantime Dr. Curtis and Mr. Paddock returned to Lick Observatory, while Dr. J. H. Moore and Mr. R. F. Sanford were sent to Chile. It is hoped that the Southern Observatory will receive a permanent fund and be able to carry on its work indefinitely, for the

Lick Observatory work is incomplete without the southern.

The principal result of the determination of stellar velocities is the consequent evaluation of the velocity of the sun among the stars. Reductions show that a general approach and a general recession of stars appear in two opposite regions of the sky, and this is interpreted to mean that the sun is moving along the line of these two regions. The value found is 19.5 kilometers per second. Another result of the velocity work is the discovery of close double stars called spectroscopic binaries. Such stars appear single even in large telescopes, but their variable velocity proves them to consist of two separate bodies revolving one around the other.

About two hundred spectroscopic double stars have been discovered by Lick Observatory and its southern station. A further result of the study of stellar velocities is that average velocity in the line of sight increases with the change of spectrum from class to class; that is, the blue stars seem to have a small average velocity relative to the stellar system, while the red stars have three times as much. From other lines of work it is found that the greatest average proper motion and the smallest average distance seem to fall to the yellow stars like the sun. Therefore the blue stars may be farthest away, the yellow stars nearest, and the sun in a cluster of yellow stars like itself.

GRADUATE DEPARTMENT

Statistics of the registration in the graduate department show a net increase of seven students, the number of graduate students this year being 96, against 89 last year.

All except two of the graduate students are resident members of the departments and 54 are Brown graduates. The number of students attracted from other colleges is 11 more than last year, 42 coming from other institutions this year and only 31 a year ago.

The greater part of the students of the graduate department are enrolled for the master of arts degree, and only two men are registered for the degree of doctor of philosophy this year. Last year five candidates received the degree of Ph. D. from Brown. The enrollment for the various degrees follows: Master of arts 39, master of science 5, doctor of philosophy 2. Seven are enrolled for two degrees and two are registered in absentia.

In the distribution of the students by departments the education and biological departments prove most popular. Social and political science, philosophy and

chemistry also have large registrations. Of the 283 year hours taken by the 96 students, 59 are taken in the department of education. Biology is second with 54. The others rank as follows: Art 3, astronomy 1, Biblical literature 11, botany 3, chemistry 27, civil engineering 1, economics 8, English 9, geology 7, German 8, Greek 1, history 17, mathematics 6, mechanical engineering 1, mechanics 1, philosophy 23, physics 5, Latin 3, French 2, social and political science 33.

The enrollment in education is considerably increased this year owing to the state scholarships established last year, which make it possible for many of the teachers of the city schools to take the course in the department of education. For the first time this year students may enroll for all their courses in this department owing to the increase in the faculty of the department in the addition of Professor S. S. Colvin, '71.

The two Ph. D. degrees will be given this year from the chemical and biological departments.

BOOKS EVERY STUDENT SHOULD KNOW

One of the most difficult problems in the modern college, under the departmental pressure for special reading, is to make the student by the end of his four years acquainted with the writings of the world's great masters of literature and with the principal books of reference, in other words to make him at home in the two realms of letters and information. As an experiment in the solution of this problem the University Library has sent to every undergraduate a convenient card with the two following lists and explanations printed one on each side:

Every student who aspires to culture should have read before graduation as many as possible of the chief masterpieces of the world's literature. The following are offered as a selection:

Bible: Job; Psalms; Isaiah, 40-66; Mark; Apocalypse.
Homer: Iliad; Odyssey.
Aeschylus: Dramas.
Sophocles: Dramas.
Euripides: Selected Dramas.
Aristophanes: Comedies.
Plato: Selected Dialogues.
Demosthenes: Orations.
Vergil: Aeneid.
Cicero: Orations; Selections.
Horace: Poems.
Plutarch: Selected Lives.
Marcus Aurelius: Meditations.
Arabian Nights.
Beowulf.
Nibelungenlied.
Song of Roland.
Omar Khayyám: Rubáiyát, translated by Fitzgerald.
Dante: Divine Comedy.
Chaucer: Canterbury Tales.
Montaigne: Essays.
Cervantes: Don Quixote.
Spenser: Faerie Queene.
Bacon: Essays.
Shakespeare: Dramas; Poems.
Milton: Poems.
Molière: Selected Dramas.
Bunyan: Pilgrim's Progress.
Defoe: Robinson Crusoe; Selections.
Swift: Gulliver's Travels; Selections.
Fielding: Tom Jones.
Goldsmith: Vicar of Wakefield; Plays; Poems.
Burke: Speeches.
Goethe: Faust; Hermann and Dorothea; Selections.
Schiller: Dramas; Poems.
Wordsworth: Selected Poems.
Scott: Novels; Selected Poems.

Lamb: Essays.
Webster: Speeches.
Byron: Childe Harold; Selected Poems.
Shelley: Selected Poems.
Keats: Poems.
Carlyle: French Revolution; Sartor Resartus; Selections.
Macaulay: History of England; Essays.
Hugo: Les Misérables; Selections.
Emerson: Essays; Poems.
Hawthorne: Novels and Tales.
Poe: Poems; Selected Tales.
Tennyson: Selected Poems.
Thackeray: Novels.
Dickens: Novels.
Browning: Selected Poems.
Thoreau: Week; Cape Cod; Walden.
Lowell: Biglow Papers; Selected Poems and Essays.
Arnold: Poems; Essays.
Ibsen: Dramas.
Tolstoi: War and Peace; Anna Karénin; Selections.
Swinburne: Selected Poems and Dramas.

A modern man, to be educated, must know where and how to look for information in the books of a library. Every student, therefore, ought, early in his college course, to learn how to use card catalogues, book catalogues like that of the Peabody Institute Library, and ordinary reference books such as the following:

Encyclopædia Britannica.
New International Encyclopædia.
Brockhaus' Konversations-Lexikon.
Century Dictionary.
Oxford English Dictionary.
Nouveau Larousse Illustré.
March's Thesaurus Dictionary.
Smith's Synonyms Discriminated.
Century Cyclopedia of Names.
Lippincott's Biographical Dictionary.
Dictionary of National Biography (British).
National Cyclopædia of American Biography.
Who's Who (living British men and women).
Who's Who in America.
Minerva (universities, libraries and learned societies).
Annual Register.
American Year Book.
New International Year Book.
Statesman's Year Book.
Hazzell's Annual.
Tribune Almanac.
World Almanac.
Poole's Index to Periodical Literature.
Readers' Guide to Periodical Literature.
A. L. A. Index to General Literature.
Annual Library Index.
Warner's Library of the World's Best Literature.
Universal Anthology.
Chambers' Cyclopædia of English Literature.
Moulton's Library of Literary Criticism.
Stedman's Library of American Literature.

Hastings' Encyclopædia of Religion and Ethics.

Baldwin's Dictionary of Philosophy and Psychology.

Harper's Classical Dictionary.

Hoyt's Cyclopedia of Practical Quotations.

Bartlett's Concordance to Shakespeare.

Granger's Index to Poetry and Recitations.

Brewer's Reader's Handbook.

Champlin's Cyclopedia of Painters and Paintings.

Sturgis' Dictionary of Architecture and Building.

Bryan's Dictionary of Painters and Engravers.

Grove's Dictionary of Music and Musicians.

Larned's History for Ready Reference.

Bouvier's Law Dictionary.

Lalor's Cyclopædia of Political Science.

Bliss's New Encyclopedia of Social Reform.

Mulhall's Dictionary of Statistics.

Bailey's Cyclopedia of American Horticulture.

United States Catalogue: Books in Print.

Harper's Book of Facts.

Haydn's Dictionary of Dates.

Lippincott's Gazetteer.

Century Atlas.

Rand-McNally Atlas.

THE UTILITY OF BROWSING

Professor Calvin Thomas in the Columbia University Quarterly

The hardest of problems for the student of letters is the management of his reading. Excess of system is deadening, an utter lack of system means waste of effort and hence—how dreadful the word sounds in these days—inefficiency. When a lady asked Ruskin to draw up a course of reading for her daughter he replied: "Turn her into a good library and let her browse." That is really the way to become a wise reader and to experience the seasoned bookman's joys. Imagine any well-read man of letters—a "full" man, to use Bacon's word—doing his reading according to a scheme, especially a scheme constructed by some one else. To browse is the way of wisdom. Of course it will not be forgotten that a certain amount of rumination goes naturally with the process. The trouble with the student of to-day is that he hasn't time to think. There are so many books to read, so many references to be looked up, withal so many distractions. And then there is that essay or report, which must be ready at a certain time. Under such conditions reading is apt to become a scramble. I occasionally hear able and conscientious students boast of the amount of reading they have done in a stated time, very much as one might boast of the ground covered in a cross-country run. Such speeding may sometimes serve good ends and be useful as a test of staying power, but we should at least remember that reading done in that way is hardly to be called an intellectual

employment. It is very much on a par with the joy-ride which misses the joy.

Probably my praise of browsing and my deprecation of the speeding habit will be received in some quarters with a mild if not a wild surprise. It sounds so unprofessional, so out of tune with current conceptions of the strenuous life, as if people—men in particular—had nothing to do in this world but to go in for culture. What becomes, some one may say, of the categorical imperative to produce? How can one afford to browse when there are academic honors to be won, a doctor's dissertation to be written? Well, I hold no brief for a lazy life in the "still air of delightful studies" or anywhere else. Let us recall that browsing has a purpose—to find nourishment—and that thinking is hard work. Fortunately, however, it is at the same time a source of pleasure, and one who is so constituted as to find no pleasure in it has probably no call to literary scholarship. Mechanical industry in the performance of an appointed task may secure the professor's commendation (he does not always know), but that is a poor surrogate for the satisfaction that comes of discovering one's own problems and working them out in one's own way. But how shall one discover good things to do, and be sure that they have not been done already, unless one has first read somewhat widely and acquired what the Germans call a *persönliches Verhältnis* to some author or group of authors? And thus we are brought back to the utility of browsing.

HUNTING THE DUBERTUS

LUNCHEON GRILL—XXIII

Our luncheon friend, the barrister, seeking to know all things, whether new or old, went over to the British Museum and inquired of the attendant there what might be a dubertus, for he had pondered much over this unknown creature, dominion over which was given to Rhode Islanders in the charter of King Charles the Second. This charter read, "for the encouragement of the inhabitants of our sayd collony of Providence Plantations to sett upon the businesse of takeing whales itt shall be lawfull ffor them or any of them having struck whale, Dubertus or other greate ffish itt or them to pursue unto any parte of that coaste and into any bay, river, cove, creeke or shoare belonging thereto, and itt or them upon the sayd coaste or in the sayd bay, cove, creeke or shoare belonging thereto to kill and order for the best advantage without molestation."

The attaché of the British Museum was unable to give information on the subject, but said, "I will take you to one who knows," and led our barrister to their great encyclopædist. After much searching he was obliged to confess he could find no trace of such an animal, and so the hunt of the Dubertus went on.

It was nearly two centuries after the charter was granted to Providence Plantations that Rhode Islanders awoke to the comprehension that an apparently valuable right had been left in desuetude. To be sure they had used their spare time in hunting Indians, Hessians and Dorrites, and had not particularly missed the Dubertus. They had enticed the quiet oyster and the retiring clam from their shelly coverts, they had discovered the lobster, the mussel and the scallop, whose unresisted capture gave little sport. Now they sought their right to hunt the Dubertus, not knowing what it was. The population had increased. The various occupations were filling up, they could not all be clam diggers. The state under the single tax ruling had taken possession and leased to the highest bidder the land under the bay, and

now they wanted the water over the oyster farms to be alive with Duberti. Why go to Maine or the province to hunt moose and caribou, to the Rockies to hunt bear and elk, to Florida to hunt the mammoth tarpon, when they were chartered to hunt the Dubertus at their very dooryards and could reach home the same night after capturing the mighty fish?

Besides the state might soon single-tax the land, out of the water, as well as under it, and clean up with prison labor the stony pastures of Foster, West Greenwich and Chepachet and lease it to ardent agriculturists from abroad as it has its submarine pastures to oyster syndicates from Connecticut, and soon Rhode Islanders might be obliged to get their living altogether out of the water. So they longed for the Dubertus, but his identity remained concealed. How little we appreciate what we have, and how alluring is the unattained! They called him Dubertus Rhodinsulensis, but he did not come even at that call. So the search was urged on among the wise men and the pundits.

Mr. Louis Agassiz replied that he was unable to find any mention of such a name in his books, and the Smithsonian Institute was likewise nonplussed, but some Yankee investigator worked out the solution of the Dubertus riddle.

It was not a fabulous fish, because there were no fables connected with it. It was not the product of imagination, for the man who wrote it into the charter was evidently a dry-as-dust. It was not a joke, because there was no intent of humor. The Dubertus was non-existent. There was no such thing except in the bald, bare-faced blunder of the scrivener who engrossed the charter. The seventeenth-century chancery script in which that great document is written is not easy to read and he mistook a G for a D and produced the Dubertus to puzzle the brains of many good men where he should have written the Gubertus, which all of them would have instantly recognized as some kind of

whale. But there are some eight species of whales besides the advertised whale (*Balaena Soapiniferous*), which is the most shapely of all. A lively controversy now started as to what kind of whale a Gubertus could be and the world's records were searched to trace his genealogy and build up his family tree. They found his names were legion and in many declensions, "Gubertus, Gubertes, Gubertas, Gibbar, Gibboso, Gibbartas, Jubertus, Jubart, Jubartes, Jubarta, Balaena Boops, Balaenoptera Boops and Balaenoptissima Boops. Of course this gibberish of names sent their wits afield in all directions and each tried to prove that the Dubertus was his kind of whale.

Some said it was a sperm whale, others that it was a right whale, others a finback and so on to the eight or possibly nine species. Old Captain John Smith down in Pochahontasville wrote that he saw a Jubarta go onto the rocks and spill spermaceti over the stones till they were covered with congealed whiteness. Thereupon the advocates of the finback said he was an old dotard and didn't know a whale from a wharf rat or a cachalot from a cat's back. The fact that Captain Smith's whale had a fin did not make it a Jubarta, since of the whale species there were already four that had back fins.

Then the Dutch whalers entered their Jupiter visch (*Piscis Jovis*), the royal fish, as a sperm or right whale, but their critics said the name was a corruption of Jabartes fish and was never anything but an ordinary finback.

Sir Thomas Browne set up the claim that the Norfolk fishermen called the sperm whale a Gibbata, but he allowed they were poor nomenclators and his opponents allowed he was no better. So the search followed down the French and Spanish coast until they found the Basque "Gibbar," which was so called from the hump on his back, beside the fin. The

name was from the French Gibbeux, bunching out, and there they had the humpback whale and held fast to their conclusion that all the varied declensions given above and many more known only to local parlance, also all forms of Jupiter visch, were corruptions, derivations or falsifications of the one Gibbar. They claimed that sailors and scientists of the early times had an equal propensity to give queer names to things they knew little about, hence all this jumble. Nevertheless the friends of the finback as the whale of New England returned to the charge and proved to their own satisfaction that he was the "Dubertus" of the charter.

Amid all this Babel of Gibbaroso, the dispassionate reader is forced to the conclusion that the Dubertus is a plain, ordinary whale and all the corruptions of our "Dubertus Rhodinsulensis" are simply harsh and ill-fitting appellations of the whale family in general. It was placed in the charter as an appositive to the word whale, being the only kind of whale that King Charlie happened to remember just at the moment when he was writing that wonderfully spelled bill of gifts, and the Dubertus to his mind meant all kinds of whales, and he classed as other great fish the dolphin, sturgeon, shark and such notable monsters as we are all familiar with in "fish stories." He did not want to pose as a piscatologist, but longed to give us everything swimming around loose that was no good to him, providing we could catch it. He only mentioned the Dubertus as representing the whole of the fish kingdom, which was the sum of all its parts, the little fishes.

Speaking of great fish reminds us that one of them swallowed Jonah. The Bible does not say a whale. Could it have been our Dubertus? Whatever it was, it could not keep a good man down.

Robert P. Brown

A SNAP SHOT AT



THE "DUBERTUS"

THE COLLEGE "GRAD" AND HIS FRESH-MAN SON

Frank M. Barber in the Yale Alumni Weekly

The self-made man likes to discuss the relative efficiency of his college-bred contemporary, and he is not to be criticised for it. Such an argument has never appealed to me, and, probably, because I happen to belong to the class upon which rests the burden of proof. However, I have been much occupied, and for no shorter a period than twenty years, in an effort to determine for myself just how much worth while my university career has been to me personally.

I have not been able to discover that I am a much broader man than my average neighbor who knows his good authors and keeps abreast of the times through the medium of a great magazine. Dollar consideration of the question I have dismissed because of its sordidity.

But this is not to be a dissertation. It is a very human story. It is dedicated to the fathers of sons.

I am the father of a son who is more youthful than I by the slender margin of twenty-seven years. It is not by way of confession,—rather is it a categorical utterance,—when I write that the youngster has embarrassed me ever since he reached the ripe age of eight years.

I shall never forget the apprehension which was mine when he "nailed" me with the question: "What is a 'vulgar' fraction, Father?" Of course, I met the crisis, but I was too busy at the moment, and I did not find time until after my son had gone to bed and I was able surreptitiously to lay my hands upon his arithmetic. On an earlier day my young mathematician did me the honor to suggest that I glance through his "home" work. It was "long division," he said. Now, in my time it had been the practice in this process to embrace the dividend within a parenthesis whose convexes bulged in. The divisor nestled in the sinister concave, and the quotient, when I got it, occupied a corresponding position in the concave on the right.

My boy's "work" was distinctly not orthodox. The dexter wing of the paren-

thesis was missing altogether. Above the dividend was a hair line merging deftly with the left parenthesis, for all the world like the impossible sign of a malformed Radical. By discreet questioning I learned that this strange new line separated the quotient from the dividend. The boy stood hard by, avowedly expecting his father to perform the little task by "inspection."

There were similar moments of diversion in connection with matters geographic and otherwise. Gradually, however, there developed an "entente cordiale" which did not threaten until the grammar school had been left behind.

Our son's Freshman year courses in the High School included Rhetoric, French, Algebra, Latin and "Gym." He told us about it at dinner on the night of the opening day of the school year. There was a certain smugness about me as I listened. I looked across the table toward the incomparable mother of my son, and remembered that her English was faultless and that she read French with abandon. I fancied myself thoroughly equipped to cope with any situation involving higher mathematics and the dead languages. I did not forget my own athletic days.

It was about one week later that our boy queried his mother: "What is a solecism?"

She told him. Then he turned to me, and I thought I caught a sinister twinkle in his eye.

"You may recite, Father," he said. "What is a barbarism?"

Under the conditions I leaned toward flippancy, and I sparkled with this: "Barbarism, my boy, describes the antics of winning Yale football players if you do not happen to be a Yale man."

"Flunked!" said the youngster with unction, and the boy's mother laughed so genuinely that I was convinced that it was my wit which had amused her. Accordingly, somewhat later when the youth came at me, I could not resist another scintillation. This time he tried me on "Hexam-

eter." I had him. Impressively I answered: "An hexameter, my son, is a man's-sized verse, six feet."

My young Freshman either did not see the point or he ignored it. He read from a book:

HEXAMETER. "A verse of six feet, the first four of which may be either dactyls or spondees, the fifth a dactyl, and the sixth a spondee."

And then he inquired about dactyls and spondees.

From time to time I submitted to Anacoluthon, Hysteronproteron, Epanthesis, Anapest, Hypallage and Hyperbaton. Aposiopesis, Metonymy and Zeugma. I did not feel any particular humiliation, however, for I had intimated that my forte was not here; that I was "long" on Algebra and Latin.

I made a good start when I was able to clarify for the boy that curious early paradox of Algebra. I refer, Fathers, to the process of subtraction, which is not subtraction at all. It is addition under false pretenses. You arbitrarily change a sign and add, and you have subtracted.

I began to sense impending disaster as my boy and his father, together, encountered factoring. The instructors at our High School, viciously, insisted that the star factorer constantly had up his sleeve a complete assortment of perfectly simple little tricks by which an algebraic expression, expanded to infinity, could be reduced instantly to an ignominious $(a+b)^n$.

Singularly, the entrancing little character known as a Radical did not cause me a thrill, and I suspected my son of intentional disrespect when without warning he inflicted upon me a surd, and insisted that I differentiate between a surd and an irrational.

Synchronistically there was a little matter of Latin. In this connection all was well until the text books began to dilate upon Gerunds and Gerundives, Supines, Second Periphrastics and Ablative Absolutes, and whether or not there are nice distinctions between the prepositions Cum and Coram, A and AB, Absque, EX or E, Pro and Prae. There was always present also the inconsequential difference in methods, the boy's pronunciation being the modern Roman, the father's the archaic English.

And yet, I suppose, I enjoyed my boy's Freshman year quite as much as did he.

I have derived much satisfaction from my success in inducing my boy to regard his father as a chum. It pays. It was in a spirit of pure comradeship that he and I progressed into advanced Algebra and other things. There came a time, however, when my son of his father took too much for granted. Early in his Sophomore year he hazed me:

"A square field containing 144 ARES has just within its borders a ditch of uniform breadth running entirely round the field and covering 381.44 CENTARES of the area. What is the breadth of the ditch?"

Perhaps it was tergiversation, but I was honest with myself to the extent of seeking an interview with the publishers of a certain textbook, and leaving that interview with a master key which enabled me to flaunt before my arbitrary underclassman the mystic "0.8 meter."

Excursions into the fields of Quadratics and Simultaneous Equations of degrees varied the monotonies of Evolution and Involution.

As an example of algebraic versatility, I was called upon to solve this:

"The sum of the squares plus the product of two numbers is 133, and twice the arithmetical mean plus the geometrical mean is 19. What are the numbers?"

And then I entered the labyrinths of Logarithms, Binomial Theorems, Permutations and Combinations, and Chance.

It is enough to mention casually Teutonic "Umlauts," the hair-splitting Duality of number in Greek conjugations, and the Aorists and Digammas of the latter condignly dead language. These occasional saunterings from the highways of exalted mathematics were grateful.

In elemental Geometry I encountered a new angle; at least I did not recall it from my fledgling days. Modernization had conceived a "straight angle." Lucidly defined, a straight angle is an angle whose sides form a straight line. I disciplined my boy for that, and had to apologize afterward.

It is proper to interject here the observation that Latin is amazingly valuable in connection with a course in higher mathematics. Just to show my mettle one day, I proved to my son that $2=1$, which gave me an opportunity to translate

"Reductio Ad Absurdum." And there are "Q. E. D." and "Q. E. F."

To dwell upon Sines and Cosines, Tangents and Cotangents and other Trigonometrical vicissitudes would be to postpone too long my denouement.

In the maze of it all one day there stole up into my soul a spectre of my own old days, and I shuddered. It was elusive now as then, and I conjured. The hideous Thing lurked. And then suddenly in the night It came forth. It was "Pi."

My hour of triumph was at hand. The signs of the times were unmistakable. At length my boy approached his father. He was a chastened youth.

"Father," he said, "I cannot get this 'Pi' Thing Straight."

I must not betray the intimate tender-

ness of that moment. I must merely set down for you, You Fathers, the exposition of "Pi."

"PI" is a letter of the Greek alphabet employed to represent a certain sublimated mathematical ratio. It represents the ratio of the circumference of a circle to the diameter. The value of PI is 3.1416, or 3.14159, or 3.141592+, or 3.1415926.

But "Pi" is more than a letter, more than a mathematical term. As the circle, in whose ratios "Pi" is so prime, embraces all that lies within its circumference, so "Pi" circumscribes all human knowledge. "Pi" is a School of Philosophy.

And "Pi" proves that the purpose of a college education is to prepare a Father to prepare a Son for a College Education.

WHERE ARE THE TWO HUNDRED ?

From the Brunonian

Any class of men considered as a class are lazy. And it is only natural that they should be so. Since the beginning of time their ancestors have been lazy. The ordinary man does just enough to get along, he tries to get ahead if the way looks easy, and if it does not he sits back and cries that he never had a chance. The successful man works because he wants something, wants it bad and has the will to make his lazy body obey. The genius works because he loves to. So are the men in the world; so are the men in college.

But a man can spend all his four years with his eyes glued to a pile of books and not be a genius. He may be successful in what he wants to get, but he has come far from making a success of college. And the ordinary man, the one who just gets along, is not so very much worse off—he gains less in one way, but more in another.

The University Catalogue states that we have over six hundred students here—perhaps there are—but less than four hundred make up the undergraduate body as it is known to most of us. Where are the

other two hundred? They attend classes, probably they have even seen a football game or a rush, and so they are "college men." They shut up like a clam when a blanket tax is mentioned and will not even come to a mass meeting. They are cheating themselves—yet they never dream it—and more, they are cheating their college. We know this condition exists in every school in the country, but that does not make it any less deplorable here. The registrar says we are six hundred, we know we are four hundred; but people believe the registrar, although it is only the work of the four hundred that they see.

What would happen if the two hundred decided to-morrow to enter into real undergraduate life? Brown University would become just half as big again, to all intents and purposes—to ourselves and to those interested in us. Will they come? No! But perhaps now and then a few of them will crawl out of their shells, see that there is something besides books that is worth while, and become Brown men.

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WHO SHALL ELECT?

Who shall elect the subjects of college study, and what shall they be? These are two of the matters discussed in President Meiklejohn's Amherst inaugural, which forms as vital a contribution to educational thought as any man has made during the present generation. Dr. Meiklejohn makes his confession of academic faith as a teacher, holding that it is the teacher and no one else who should take the lead in educational matters. His first article of faith is that the college is a place of the mind, a home of the intellectual life, to which all other matters, even the most important, must be secondary and at a long interval. Against the student's living in the world of the intellect during his four years at college the outside world, which does not appreciate the importance of that life, is continually warring, largely in the interest of practical, that is, vocational instruction; but there are also within the college world a multitude of hostile interests, all good, some supremely good in their place, but

their place is not at the head of the college procession.

But, granting the primacy of the intellectual life within the college walls, what does it mean for the student? It means first of all a greater and nobler joy of life; secondly an immense enhancement of all other values of life. The intellectual program is therefore a practical one; knowledge pays by its enrichment and uplift of life as a whole. But the kind of knowledge that thus adds value to life is found in liberal, not in technical, training. Because the education is liberal there is, however, no reason why the program should be indefinite. The multitude of available studies, new and old, manifestly more than the student can master or even attempt, is no excuse for turning him loose among them as if they were all equally or indifferently valuable. Some have no cultural value for him; the best can be taught so as to rob them of their value. Studies are not valuable because they are old or because they are new, but because they are necessary to the student's orientation in life.

President Meiklejohn finds five branches that are indispensable to the education of a modern man. These are philosophy, social or humanistic science, natural science, history and literature. The student who has been well grounded in these is liberally educated. Perhaps the most important contribution which the new head of Amherst makes to educational practice is found near the end of his address in his suggestion that a distinct break should be made in the nature of the student's work as he passes from the high school to the college. The student should be brought at once into contact with the vital problems of life, with the difficulties and perplexities, the puzzles even, of the intellect as it confronts the world within and without it. So his other studies would be vitalized as contributing to the solution of these vexing problems; they would no longer hang in the air unrelated and meaningless. But it is obvious that, in carrying out such a plan, miscellaneous election would be out of the question; the election would be made for the student by the college in the formation of its curriculum. A certain amount of student election, however, would be desirable to give the

program due flexibility in its application to individual needs. We believe that college students everywhere will be getting vastly more out of their studies ten years hence than most of them get to-day, and that they will owe their advantage to the forward step in education advocated by President Meiklejohn in his inaugural address at Amherst at the opening of the present academic year.

THE CHANGING CURRICULUM

In a remarkable commemorative address at the semi-centennial celebration of the founding of the Garret Biblical Institute, a Methodist theological school, President Charles J. Little uttered these significant words: "The researches in physical science, geological and biological investigations, sociological and psychological inquiry have changed the face of the universe and the countenance of man. Neither the cosmos nor humanity are to the thinkers of our time what they were to Isaac Newton and to Richard Baxter, much less what they were to Martin Luther and Philip Melancthon. But we theologians are constantly forgetting that the doctrines we preach have been shaped and colored by the successive environments through which they came to us." If theological truth, which has hitherto claimed for itself a place exalted above earthly impermanence, is thus acknowledged to be within the sphere of development, we should not be surprised if education, which has made no claim to finality, should share in the transformations of our changing era.

The complaint is heard on all sides that our colleges are drifting away from the old subjects, and that, even if the time-honored

courses continue to be offered, they are thinly attended and the great bulk of present study and teaching lie in departments that were unknown to our colleges in earlier days. But is not the same true of American life and its interests, and can we expect education, which was formerly the obvious product of its environment, to change its nature, cease to develop, and remain the product only of the past? If the life into which young men are to go on leaving college is radically different from that of former generations,—for which the colleges then professed to prepare them—what is more reasonable to suppose than that the preparation should change to correspond? How different that professional future of the college man was from his outlook to-day is well shown in a table prepared by the United States Bureau of Education on the basis of a study covering the occupations of the graduates of thirty-seven colleges and universities from 1642 to 1900. Three periods, a century apart, yield the following percentages.

	1696-1700	1796-1800	1896-1900
Ministry	65.6	21.4	5.9
Law	1.6	30.5	15.6
Medicine	3.1	8.4	6.6
Education	4.7	5.7	26.7
Business	1.6	5.6	18.8
Public service	9.4	1.1	1.0

In the light of these statistics, is not a transformation of the curriculum seen to be inevitable? The true solution of the problem would appear to be, not stubbornly to refuse admission to new subjects, nor to admit them to the exclusion of the old, but, while gladly recognizing their place in a modern curriculum, to retain all that is essential and perennially modern in the old disciplines.

WORCESTER ACADEMY CLUB

At the first meeting of the Worcester Academy Club a large number of men were present. After the freshmen were welcomed into the organization the usual routine business was transacted.

The club decided to invite Mr. Donald B. McMellan, of the Peary North Pole Expedition, to address the student body.

The club plans to give a dinner in his honor at that time.

It was voted to give a dinner and smoker for the benefit of Worcester Academy men who think of coming to Brown.

The meetings of the club will be held every other Friday night throughout the year.

THE LETTER BOX

WHAT WAS THE MATTER?

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

At the opening of the football season Brown found herself with a team of veterans as a nucleus for this year's eleven. Captain Ashbaugh, All-America end, had as a partner Langdon, first substitute last year. Both tackles, Kratz and Bartlett, were back, the latter the college strong man. Kulp and Goldberg, last year's guards, were also on hand, together with Mitchell, the reliable centre.

Back of the line at quarter was Crowther, able understudy for Sprackling, who had earned his "B" as halfback in the great 21-0 victory over Yale. Tenney, conceded to be one of Brown's best backs in years, was again on deck, together with Bean, another member of the famous 1910 team. At fullback was Henry, a transfer from Tufts, who had been kept off the 'varsity last year only because of the one-year rule.

Robinson and Pryor were again in charge of the coaching, a sufficient cause for jubilation on the part of all Brown men who remembered their work in the past.

Moreover, these '11 veterans were but a part of a squad of over fifty, the largest number ever out for a Brown football team. From this wealth of material, some of it very promising, it was expected that strong substitutes and possibly real 'varsity material might be developed.

Such being the condition, it has puzzled Brown men and their friends to explain why the team only won six out of the ten games (one of the defeats being at the hands of Wesleyan), and why it barely succeeded in defeating Colby, Rhode Island State and Vermont. Against Lafayette and Norwich the team played raggedly, allowing both to score, while in the latter game the visitors played rings around the home team during the last portion of the game.

The one satisfactory gleam of hope in the whole season was the Penn game, although against Yale Brown showed a

splendid spirit in the face of defeat. Both of these games showed that there was power, ability, skill and gameness in the team. Why didn't these qualities crop out in the other games?

A Member of the Class of 1902

VESPER SERVICES

Editor Brown Alumni Monthly:

It was with profound regret that I read the following paragraph in the December number of the Alumni Monthly:

"There will be no vesper preaching services at Brown this winter, the attendance in recent years having proved unsatisfactory. A series of musical services, religious in character, will be held, however."

Why did the attendance prove unsatisfactory?

Were the students too busy with college duties to attend the services?

Were the addresses uninteresting?

Were other college activities more interesting?

Were the students crowded out by the large number of visitors?

It seems to me that with the exception of special occasions, examination period, for example, the whole body of students is not so desperately busy that the stimulus of able and scholarly addresses should be inconsiderately set aside.

If the addresses were uninteresting, the fault may be corrected; for there are many men available who have messages intensely interesting to students of the vital problems of the day.

It is difficult to imagine college activities so engrossing that an hour could not be set aside profitably to hear a live message on a current subject of popular interest.

If the students did not attend because they were crowded out by the large number of visitors, the reason is one of mismanagement on the part of the directors of the services. The same criticism was frequently made while I was in college, and so conspicuous was the "crowding out" by those visitors who came as much as one hour before the service was announced to

begin, that Dr. Lyman Abbott said in substance to the hundred or more students who managed to gain a few of the seats reserved for them, that he thought that he was to address the students of the university, and therefore his thoughts were addressed to them especially, though the other friends in the audience might listen if they cared to do so.

There must be something radically wrong when one of our leading universities thinks it advisable to discontinue the paltry small number of ten religious services during the year. The subject of religion is

not insignificant in our thought-life. There is a tendency on the part of many teachers of history, philosophy and the sciences to speak slightly on the subject of religion, but the attitude of those teachers does not empty religion of her beauty or glory. The reason, "the attendance . . . proved unsatisfactory," does not seem a satisfactory one for the faculty of Brown University to offer for discontinuing the vesper preaching services.

Yours sincerely,
John E. Flemming, 1906

SIXTY-EIGHT PER CENT. IN FRATERNITIES

There are 19 Greek-letter fraternities at Brown, with 432 members, or 68 per cent. of the undergraduate men in college. The following tables are self-explanatory:

1912				
Class	Enrollment	Fraternity Members	Non-Fraternity Members	Percentage
Total undergraduates	635	432	203	.680
Senior	131	91	40	.695
Junior	129	100	29	.775
Sophomore	177	118	59	.667
Freshman	198	123	75	.621

1911				
Class	Enrollment	Fraternity Members	Non-Fraternity Members	Percentage
Total undergraduates	668	482	186	.722
Senior	147	107	40	.728
Junior	136	101	35	.743
Sophomore	164	123	41	.750
Freshman	221	151	70	.683

MEMBERSHIP BY CLASSES OF THE NINETEEN FRATERNITIES					
(Special Students Included in Classes According to Years of Residence)					
Fraternity	Seniors	Juniors	Sophomores	Freshmen	Total
Alpha Delta Phi	9	8	9	7	33
Delta Phi	5	6	5	8	24
Psi Upsilon	6	5	6	7	24
Beta Theta Pi	6	4	5	9	24
Delta Kappa Epsilon	6	5	6	11	28
Zeta Psi	6	4	7	3	20
Theta Delta Chi	4	5	11	8	28
Delta Upsilon	9	4	13	9	35
Chi Phi	3	4	6	4	17
Phi Delta Theta	2	3	5	6	16
Alpha Tau Omega	3	4	3	4	14
Delta Tau Delta	3	2	13	6	24
Kappa Sigma	9	3	3	4	19
Phi Kappa	4	13	6	13	36
Phi Gamma Delta	4	7	5	5	21
Phi Kappa Psi	3	4	6	4	17
Phi Sigma Kappa	4	3	5	4	16
Sigma Nu	2	6	3	7	18
Sigma Phi Epsilon	3	10	1	4	18
	91	100	118	123	432
Average number of members, 22.7.					

TOPICS OF THE MONTH

MORE FRESHMAN STATISTICS

Of one hundred and eighty men entering Brown last fall, one hundred and twenty-five are graduates of public schools and fifty-five are graduates of private schools. At Harvard the proportion of private to public schools is greater, and at Yale the private school men are nearly twice as many as those coming from the public schools.

Four freshmen came from other colleges. Of the twenty-eight preparatory schools represented, seventeen are in New England, and these sent thirty-four men.

The private schools sending the largest number of men are: Morris Heights, 6; Worcester Academy, 5; Morris Academy, 4; Perkiomen Seminary, 3; Exeter, 3; Putnam School, 3. The eight public schools sending the greatest number are: Classical High of Providence, 20; Hope Street High, 15; Technical, 14; B. M. C. Durfee High, 4; Cranston High School, 3; Pawtucket High School, 3; Newton High School, 3; New Bedford High School, 3. The remainder of the number are scattered in eleven states among seventy-two schools.

The university men come from Georgetown, Clark, Rhode Island State and Laval.

There are sixty-six freshmen registered for the bachelor of science degree, sixty-four for that of bachelor of philosophy and fifty-five for the degree of bachelor of arts.

NOT KEEPING UP CUSTOMS

At the chapel service, on Dec. 13, Norman S. Taber, '13, spoke, as a representative of the Cannarian Club, concerning the tendency on the part of certain college men to violate traditions and customs of the college. He laid special emphasis upon the fact that the freshmen are apt to forget their place when in the presence of upper classmen; that too often the first-year men crowd past their superiors in an effort to get through the narrow doors of the dormitories and recitation buildings. He also mentioned the growing tendency, upon the part of the freshmen, to ignore the regula-

tions regarding the wearing of the caps and the one which states that freshmen must not walk on the south side of College hill.

THE 1912-13 CATALOGUE

The new Brown catalogue contains an explanation of the change in the marking system, involving the use of the symbols A, B, C, D, in place of the old H, C and P. It also contains a detailed account of the provisions for training secondary school teachers according to the arrangements with the state of Rhode Island and the city of Providence. An aggregate of 316 courses are described in 26 departments. The statistics show a total registration of 941 students divided as follows: Men's College, 637; Women's College, 215; Graduate Department, 96. The registration at the Women's College is the greatest it has ever been. One change in the "estimates of annual expenses" has been made, the moderate estimate having been raised to \$423, by an increase in the board item due to the higher cost of living in the vicinity of the campus. The liberal estimate has been left at \$655.

A FINE GYM BALL

Sayles Hall was the scene of a gay and brilliant assemblage Wednesday evening, Dec. 18, at the twenty-second annual "Gym Ball" given by the Alpha Delta Phi, Delta Phi, Psi Upsilon, Delta Kappa Epsilon and Zeta Psi fraternities. The inclement weather detracted but little from the number, about eighty couples enjoying the ball, which began at 9 o'clock and lasted until after two, with an intermission for supper shortly before midnight. Fay's orchestra of ten pieces furnished excellent music.

The hall was decorated with the view to a Christmas effect. In the centre of the floor was a large Christmas tree, hung with ornaments and brilliantly lighted with tiny vari-colored electric lights. Along the walls was festooned red and white bunting, with a wall of fir trees and palms at intervals. At the farther end of the hall stood a deep bank of fir trees. Two bowers were arranged at either side

of the entrance for the patronesses and guests, while the entrance was through a small forest of Christmas trees.

UNIVERSITY DEBATING

The first trials for the 'varsity debating teams were held on Dec. 18. Twenty men, including four members of last year's teams, gave brief arguments, and from this number the judges selected sixteen men for the regular 'varsity squad as follows: J. V. Giblin, '14, A. B. Lemon, '13, I. L. Letts, '13, J. A. McCaull, '13, R. H. McLaughlin, '15, J. J. McGovern, '14, W. A. Moffett, '14, N. Morrill, '14, E. A. C. Murphy, '13, L. I. Newman, '13, H. R. Ostegee, '13, W. E. Saunders, '16, W. H. Sprague, '14, J. K. Starkweather, '13, W. M. Sullivan, '13, S. H. Workman, '15.

Each man had five minutes to speak on either side of the question: "Resolved, That state constitutions should be so amended as to provide that when an act passed under the police power of the state shall have been declared unconstitutional by the courts.

"(a) The legislature shall, after six months and within two years, submit to the people the question whether they wish the act to become a law; and

"(b) A majority vote in the affirmative shall have the effect of establishing the act in question."

The majority of the arguments were for the affirmative side of the question, only two men giving opinions on the negative.

NEW YORK ALUMNAE

Thirteen members of the New York branch of the Brown Alumnae Association met on Dec. 14 at luncheon at the Washington Irving Tea Room, New York city. Mrs. Walter C. Bronson of Providence was the special guest of the occasion and made a full report to the branch of the various changes and activities at the Women's College.

RUNNER COMING TO BROWN

According to his present plans, Charles A. Rice, better known as "Speed" Rice,

captain of the Powder Point Academy track team, and reckoned one of the best men at the 100-yard and 220-yard dashes now in Eastern preparatory schools, will enter Brown University next fall for a four-year course.

Several colleges have been after Rice, but it is said authoritatively that he has decided to come to Brown. He was largely turned toward the hill college through the efforts of Rodney Hewitt, Brown '12, who is a member of the faculty of the academy this year.

Rice will finish a three-year course at the Duxbury, Mass., school next June, and has been responsible, more than any other one man, for putting Powder Point on the prep school track map. He has been a member of the track team all three years, and this year captains the aggregation.

In various preparatory school track meets Rice has won a large percentage of first places in both the 100 and 220 sprints, and he was looked upon last spring as an Olympic possibility.

The Brown track team this year is suffering from a decided lack of material for the 100 and 220 dashes, made by the decision of Burns, last year's star, to go to Boston University this year instead of returning here.

Rice is expected to fill the place left by the fast Roxbury sprinter when he comes here next fall.

In addition to being a track man, Rice has since he has been at the academy been a member of the 'varsity football team and also of the baseball squad.

TRACK PRACTICE

Up to date the track practice has consisted of little more than light work, and the quality of the men cannot be fully judged. However, from the large available squad Coach O'Connor expects to develop quite a few stars who will greatly strengthen the team. Several new candidates, especially a few of the freshmen, have already shown themselves to be 'varsity material. With several veterans to form the nucleus of this year's team, prospects for a successful season are unusually bright.

The regular squad now consists of the following men: Captain Taber, '13, W.

L. Dealey, '13, D. L. Mahoney, '13, J. H. Roberts, '13, P. W. Tucker, '13, J. J. Walker, '13, A. N. Cook, '14, A. A. Gardiner, '14, C. M. P. Cross, '15, L. Hall, '15, S. V. Hayward, '15, D. M. Hubbard, '15, L. T. Little, '15, R. H. McLaughlin, '15, W. P. Sheffield, '15, W. R. Waterman, '15, W. R. Affleck, '16, E. H. Bosworth, '16, A. B. Coop, '16, J. B.



CAPTAIN "DAVE" HENRY

He will lead the football team next Fall

Dunn, '16, C. C. Field, '16, M. T. Green, '16, H. R. Hall, '16, J. F. Halloran, '16, H. S. Litchfield, '16, F. D. MacLean, '16, D. J. Miller, '16, W. H. Ormsby, '16, P. Palmer, '16, W. E. Saunders, '16, H. D. Scott, '16, P. N. Swaffield, '16, I. C. White, '16, H. P. Witte, Jr., '16.

TRACK TEAM NEWS

Austin N. Cook has been elected captain of the Brown cross-country team. Only those men voted who won places in one of the three meets in which Brown participated in the season lately closed.

Cook graduated from Technical High School, Providence, in 1910. He was a member of the Technical team which won the high school cross-country championship of New England. In college Cook has been a member of the 'varsity track team since his freshman year. Besides cross-country work he is a middle-distance man on the track team. He was a strong member of the team this year. He finished well in the New England and intercollegiate meets and was third in the local meet with the Massachusetts Agricultural College team, coming in next to Taber and Roberts.

Taber, Roberts, Dealey and Walker of this year's cross-country team will be lost by graduation in June.

Litchfield, a freshman, developed by Coach O'Connor this season, will with Cook form the nucleus of the team next year. Litchfield is a cross-country man of good promise. He was given the 'varsity "B" for his work in the New England intercollegiate meet and would have been used in the intercollegiate race at Cornell if freshmen had been eligible.

The other members of the squad left for next season are Sheffield, McCrone, Coop, Saunders and Taylor. It is expected that Jack Clark, Hope's great cross-country runner, will enter Brown next fall.

BASEBALL CANDIDATES

In response to Captain Snell's call for battery candidates for the Brown's baseball team, eight men reported for instructions at the Brown Union on the evening of Jan. 6. None of the regular battery men reported, and only the new men will be worked until the beginning of the second semester.

Six of the eight men are pitchers and all but one are first-year men. Saxton, the young man from Captain Snell's town, has the best reputation of the squad, having made a good record on the Brockton High team last year. Donahue of Morris-

Heights and Dick, last year's New Bedford High School pitcher, will receive careful attention.

There were but two candidates for the catching staff. Wetmore was on the squad last year and caught on his class team. Swaffield made a good record at the Peddie Institute.

Eayrs, the former Morris Heights' star, was not at the meeting, but will join the pitchers later. Hazlett, a catcher from Morgan Park Academy, Chicago, will also come out within a few days. The list of men reporting follows: Pitchers—Brackett, '16, Donahue, '16, Saxton, '16, Dick, '16, Healey, '16, Sprague, '14. Catchers—Swaffield, '16, Wetmore, '14.

The men were given assignments at the baseball cage for three afternoons a week till the semester examinations begin. Captain Snell will take charge of the practice until next semester, when Coach Pattee assumes the direction of the work.

BROWN SWIMMERS

The swimming team is now reporting daily at the Colgate-Hoyt swimming pool in preparation for the meet with Columbia on Jan. 18 at New York. Our prospects look better than at the beginning of the season. Two new plungers have been found, Harcourt and Reginald Poland.

Smith, the captain of the team, was the only diver in sight until recently, but La Roe, Brackett and Joslin are rounding into form in a manner that promises Smith some good support in the fancy work.

McLaughlin, the only distance man on the squad who shows any great promise, will be almost sure of points in the 220-yard event. McLaughlin, however, is a track man, and the work of the two sports may conflict.

There are eight good men for the shorter distances, including Smith and Hull, the freshman expert, and from these men the relay team will be chosen. Smith, Hull and Harris appear to be certain of selection for the four.

The squad which will make up the entries for the Columbia meet will probably be as follows: Captain Smith, Ashbaugh, Harris, Whittemore, Scherer, McLaughlin, Hull, Russell, F. R. Smith, La Roe, Brackett, Joslin, Harcourt and Poland.

CHRONICLE OF THE CAMPUS

The Musical Clubs gave a concert at Portsmouth, N. H., Jan. 2.

A Morris Academy Club has been organized among the graduates of the New Jersey academy with the following choice of officers: President, F. H. Wilke, '13; vice-president, L. H. Thompson, '13; secretary, H. L. Myers, '15; treasurer, H. W. Witte, '16.

The Liber this year will be printed by the Edward S. Jones Sons Co. of Providence.

On Dec. 19 the sophomores outdebated the freshmen on the Panama toll question.

The Brown chess team finished third again this season in the annual New York tourney with Penn and Cornell.

Brown has a track meet scheduled with Syracuse on May 3, taking the place of Columbia.

The Cercle Francais held a regular meeting, Dec. 12, at the home of Professor Micoletau of the French department. Professor Courtney Langdon spoke on "Impressions of Paris."

At a recent meeting of the Cammarian Club Norman B. Hull, '13, was appointed chairman of the sub-freshman banquet in place of J. T. Walker, Jr., who has resigned.

Ira L. Letts, '13, president of the senior class and prominent in college debating circles, was recently chosen national undergraduate president of the Delta Kappa Epsilon fraternity at its annual convention at Memphis, Tenn. The same honor came to Brown in 1889, when Charles H. Forbes, '90, now professor of Latin at Phillips Andover Academy, was chosen national president of D. K. E.

The election of officers for the sophomore ball committee resulted as follows: Chairman, C. G. Allen; treasurer, S. K. Mitchell; secretary, E. H. Falk.

The junior representatives of the fraternities have elected the following officers of the Junior Week committee: M. A. Wolf, chairman; S. J. Patten, treasurer; H. A. Brown, secretary.

BRUNONIANS FAR AND NEAR

Faculty

Dean Randall received a letter from the president written Nov. 25 from Luxor. Dr. Faunce had just made a visit to the temples and tombs of Thebes.

Acting President Everett delivered a talk on "Optimism—wise and otherwise," before the men's club of the Cranston Street Baptist Church, Dec. 10.

Professor McDonald delivered an address on the subject, "Were the old times better than the new?" before a meeting of the men's club of the Church of the Transfiguration in the guild rooms Dec. 9.

Professor York gave a lecture before the Providence Franklin Society Dec. 10 on "The life history of the mistletoe;" the talk was illustrated by many hand-drawn illustrations.

Professor Gorham addressed the weekly public lecture-meeting at the Roger Williams Park Museum Nov. 30, speaking on "Household insects." He divided all household insects into three classes—those which destroy furniture, clothing and so on; those which destroy food and those which carry disease. He set forth the necessary means for exterminating each class of pest.

Mr. Koopman spoke at the conference of Eastern College Librarians at Columbia University, Nov. 30, on "A new way to deal with old books."

Mr. Micoileau gave at the Brown Union, Nov. 26, a lantern lecture on "Two years' experience in the French army."

Professor Macdougall was chairman of the Theory Conference of the National Music Teachers' Association at Vassar College, Jan. 1, 1913.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank L. Staples of Providence have announced the marriage of their daughter, Miss Ellen Annis Staples, to Professor Albert B. Johnson. Professor and Mrs. Johnson are at home at 168 Walnut st., East Providence.

Professor Brown has purchased the house of the late Robert W. Burbank, '78, on Barnes st., Providence. Mrs. and Miss Burbank will remove to Brookline, Mass., where Philip Burbank, '09, is already settled.

Professors Gorham and Upton gave lectures on the evening of Dec. 17 in the free course presented by the city of Providence in the various school houses of the city. Professor Gorham spoke on "Cuba and her people" at the Point Street Grammar School and Professor Upton on "The evening sky" at the Lexington Avenue Grammar School.

Alumni

1858

When John Hay was secretary to President Lincoln he had an opportunity to save the life of a classmate, who was also a member of his fraternity, Clarence Smalley Bate. Bate was a native of Kentucky. He left Brown at the end of his senior year and entered Union, graduating the next year. He joined the Confederate army, was taken prisoner, paroled and was retaken and accused of breaking his parole. He was condemned to death by a court-martial and his sentence was sent to President Lincoln for approval. It passed through the hands of Hay, who at once applied to the president and obtained a reversal of the sentence. Bate died in 1897 at Mathews, Ky.

1859

Dr. W. W. Keen has told as follows how he assisted in an operation on a soldier of Napoleon: "In 1862, while a student at the Jefferson Medical College, Professor S. D. Gross, my teacher of surgery, took me in his carriage to a house in the northeastern part of the city to give chloroform for him at an operation. The patient, a man of seventy and over, had been wounded just fifty years before, at the battle of Borodino in 1812, at the time of the disastrous retreat from Moscow. The ball had buried itself in the calf of the leg and, after lying there quietly imbedded in the tissues for half a century, had at last worked its way to the surface, and finally caused an opening through the skin. One day, through this opening, the old fellow had pried it out with a hairpin; but the wound did not get well. There was a small but annoying discharge and moderate but continuous pain. Some hard substance could be felt deep in the tissues. This Professor Gross proposed to remove. Accordingly he said to the patient: 'Now, my good man, lie down on the sofa, and my young friend will give you a little chloroform.' 'Do you suppose,' replied the patient as he straightened himself up with pride, 'that a soldier of the First Napoleon wishes to take any chloroform?' Here he stretched his leg out straight and concluded with an emphatic: 'Go ahead!' Professor Gross went ahead and never once did the old soldier wince or budge. The lump was cut out and proved to be a bony mass, cup-shaped in form, that had been caused by the irritation of the ball during its long sojourn. He made an excellent recovery. How near to me it brought the Great Emperor!"

1861 n

David H. Montgomerv, the historian, has presented to the University Library a copy of

Hallam's Constitutional History of England, which he, as a freshman, bought of John Hay as a senior, Sept. 1, 1858. Various passages in the volume were underlined in pencil by Mr. Hay.

1869 n

As the Monthly goes to press, news comes of the death of Major Carver Howland, U. S. A. (retired), at San Diego, Calif. He was graduated from West Point in 1876.

1871

Colonel Robert P. Brown has been elected president of the newly organized Consumers' League of Rhode Island.

1872

James May Duane, financier and trustee of Brown University died at his home in New York, Dec. 2, 1912, following an illness of about a week. He was born in Honesdale, Pa., Aug. 21, 1851, the son of Richard Bache and Margaret Anne (Tams) Duane. He was fitted for college at the University Grammar School, Providence, under the instruction of Emory Lyon. After graduation from Brown he went to New York, where he entered the employ of the New York office of the London Insurance Company, remaining until 1887, when he went to Brown Brothers and Co. Upon the completion of eight years service, in 1895, he was made a partner, and held that position at the time of his death. He was a director in the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Company, the Lehigh and Hudson River Railroad Company and the Lehigh and New England Railroad Company, as well as a trustee of the United States branch of the Sun Insurance office of London. He was also well known among the clubs of New York and Philadelphia. He was a member of the Sons of the Revolution, the Pennsylvania Society, the Down Town Association and the University Club of New York and the Rittenhouse, Philadelphia and University Clubs of Philadelphia. Mr. Duane married, in 1886, Miss Katherine E. P. Higginson of New York, and she survives him with one son, Richard B. Duane, and two daughters, Miss Katherine Duane and Mrs. Eleanor F. Whitney. Mr. Duane was one of the strongest supporters of the Brown Club in New York, and his funeral was attended by many of the New York alumni.

1875

Albert Keith Smiley, A. M., '75, educator, humanitarian and trustee of Brown University, died at his winter home in Redlands, Cal., Dec. 2, 1912. He was born in Vassalboro, Me., March 17, 1828, the son of Daniel and Phoebe (Howland) Smiley. He was graduated from Haverford College in 1849 and received the degree of LL. D. from the same institution in 1906. He was an instructor in Haverford, 1849-53, and was joint founder and principal of the English and Classical Academy, Philadelphia. He was principal of Oak Grove Seminary, Vassalboro, Me., 1858-60, when he came to Providence as superintendent and principal of Friends School, remaining until

1879. Mr. Smiley established the summer resort at Lake Mohonk, N. Y., in 1870. By subsequent additions his estate was enlarged until it contained 9000 acres. The property now has 54 miles of railroads, 50 miles of roads and 25 miles of paths and trails. It is open to the public. An entrance gateway and keepers' lodge, which cost more than \$19,000 to build, was presented to Mr. and Mrs. Smiley in 1907 to celebrate the fiftieth anniversary of their wedding. In 1879, as a result of his deep interest in the welfare of Indians, he was made a member of the United States Board of Indian Commissioners and continued in that office until the time of his death. In 1890 he was made United States Commissioner to select a reservation for the mission Indians of southern California. He was best known as the founder of the Lake Mohonk Conference. For many years he was interested in the Indians and he entertained about 200 persons at his home each autumn for the purpose of discussing their problems. After 1904 his interest included the other peoples dependent upon the United States Government in Porto Rico, the Philippines and Hawaii. Ever since 1894 Mr. Smiley had held similar conferences each spring to discuss international arbitration. In 1898 he presented the city of Redlands, Cal., with a public library and adjoining park at a cost of \$60,000; in 1906 he added a wing at a cost of \$11,000. He was an original trustee of Bryn Mawr College and president of the board of trustees of the New York State Normal School, New Paltz, N. Y. He married, in 1857, Eliza Phelps Cornell of New York.

1877

The following are among the resolutions passed by the Providence School Committee, Nov. 29, 1912, upon the retirement of Judge Frederick Rueckert from membership in that body:

"Whereas, The Hon. Frederick Rueckert has faithfully served the citizens of Providence for 18 years as a member of the school committee, and for the past nine years as president of that body, and has decided to retire from both of those positions; therefore be it

"Resolved, That his associates on the school committee have learned of this decision with sincere regret and feel that they are losing a most capable and sagacious co-worker, and that the public schools of Providence are parting with a loyal and intelligent friend and defender.

"Resolved, That although laying down the burden imposed upon him by the manifold duties of member of the school committee and president of this body Judge Rueckert's influence for the uplift and welfare of the public schools will persist for years to come, our schools being much richer and far more useful for his 18 years connection therewith."

Rathbone Gardner has been re-elected president of The Players, the Providence amateur dramatic association.

1878

Oliver B. Munro was elected mayor of Melrose, Mass., Dec. 10, 1912, over two competitors.

Augustus Wood, for many years supervisor of the Imperial high schools of Tokio, Japan, died in Tokio, Dec. 1, 1912, after a short illness of pneumonia. He was born in New Bedford, Mass., Jan. 26, 1857, the son of Henry Taber and Anna (Greene) Wood. He was fitted for college at the Friends' School, Providence. Following his graduation he became a ranchman in western Florida, where he remained 1883-86. In 1887 he entered Johns Hopkins University for advanced work. After a year he went to the University of Berlin, where he studied another year. In 1890 he entered Heidelberg University, from which two years later he received the degree of Ph. D. The same year Mr. Wood became professor of English at the Imperial University in Tokio, a position he held for five years. In 1899 he was made head of the Imperial Higher Normal School, Tokio, where he remained until going to the Buddhist University in 1901. Remaining there two years, he went to Meiji University in 1903. Soon afterwards he was made supervisor of the Imperial high schools of Tokio, a government position, which he held at the time of his death. Mr. Wood was deeply interested in literary work, and in 1894 published "Fielding's Einfluss auf die Deutsche Litteratur." In 1903 he published an edition of Sheridan's plays, with notes for Japanese students. He was also the author of numerous contributions to Japanese periodicals. He was a brother of Edmund Wood, '76, of New Bedford. He was unmarried.

1881

Alfred Howland Hood died suddenly of heart disease in Fall River, Mass., June 1, 1912. He was a native of Somerset, Mass., and spent in that town as much of his time as he could spare from his law business. He was born, April 14, 1855, the son of William P. and Sarah A. Davis Hood. His early education was received in the schools of the town and he attended a commercial college in Fall River, 1870-73. He took a course at Pierce Academy, Middleboro, and then went to Worcester Academy, graduating in 1877. In Brown he was prominent in athletics and was in 1879 a member of the first football team to represent Brown, when P. A. Mathewson of Fall River was captain. From Brown he went to the Boston University Law School, graduating in 1883. He opened at once an office in Fall River, and Jan. 1, 1887, formed a partnership with A. N. Lincoln, maintaining it to the end of his life. While successful in law, he never failed to devote time to his model farm and dairy, which was also noted for its high grade of vegetables. He was known everywhere as an authority on milk and farm products. April 14, 1885, he married in Somerset Carrie W. Ridlon. Three of their four children survive with Mrs. Hood. They are Preston H., a student at Brown;

Harold, of the B. M. C. Durfee Company, and Mildred. He leaves also a sister, Mrs. E. J. Holland of Brooklyn. He was president of the Somerset Stove Foundry, a Royal Arch Mason and a member of the Y. M. C. A. He was a member of the Delta Upsilon fraternity.

Charles C. Mumford, former associate justice of the Rhode Island Superior Court, has been elected president of the Rhode Island Bar Association.

Justice Charles E. Hughes delivered an address at the golden jubilee of the founding of the Calvary Baptist Church of Washington. In closing he said: "I am not one of those who look pessimistically into the future. Whenever you are disposed to be despondent, read history. Whenever you look gloomily at the conditions of the day, study intimately its biography and letters, and in memoirs the actual conditions of the lauded past. It is easy to trace the advancement of the last fifty years, so far as it is material. Our intercommunication has been extended to such a degree that we are very close together in these later days. The spectre of disunion no longer haunts the Union. The dominant sentiment over all is the sentiment of unity, indissoluble unity."

1884

Professor George C. Gow of Vassar College is president of the Music Teachers' National Association. At its meeting on Jan. 1, 1913, he took as the subject of his presidential address, "The teacher and his material."

Dr. Robert Henry Ferguson of East Orange, N. J., has recently published the following medical articles: "An inhaler for etherization by the open drop method;" "Surgical anesthesia in its relation to immunity;" "The use of olive oil to prevent or relieve post-anesthetic vomiting;" "The respect due to surgical anesthesia and its significance."

1886

Norman M. Isham gave an illustrated lecture before the ladies of the Providence Art Club, Dec. 5, 1912, on "The English manor house." Mr. Isham was one of the three to represent the Rhode Island chapter at the recent convention of the American Institute of Architects in Washington.

Rev. Joseph S. Russel is stationed at Roy, N. M., as missionary of the Presbyterian Church.

1888

The address of Rev. William F. Arrington is 37 Walnut st., Somerville, Mass.

"The real estate broker and his commission" has just been brought out by J. Fred Humes, formerly assistant city solicitor of Worcester. Mr. Humes is at present residing in Auburn-dale, Mass.

1890

Mrs. C. L. A. Heiser, formerly of Providence, died in December in Baltimore, where she and her husband had made their home since late in October. Mrs. Heiser's death followed

an operation at a hospital. She had been ill but a short time.

Dr. Harry L. Grant of Providence made a twenty-five-day trip through the West Indies and Caribbean countries last summer, sailing from the United States early in July. While in the Panama Canal Zone he was entertained by his classmate, Thomas E. Brown, Jr., '90, associate justice of the Supreme Court and judge of the Third Judicial Circuit, who has a comfortable and attractive residence in a healthful neighborhood. Dr. Grant says the average temperature during his mid-summer stay in the semi-tropics was 82 degrees, and he is prepared to recommend a journey to that part of the world in July.

1891

T. F. I. McDonnell has been elected president of the new Turk's Head Club. The club is to occupy the entire top floor of the Turk's Head building, which it is leasing for a period of ten years, and the quarters are to be handsomely furnished, combining large lounging rooms with the dining rooms and a modern kitchen equipment of the highest type. The club will devote much time to civic matters, both commercial and artistic.

1893

Dr. William Stewart Reoch died at his home in Phenix, R. I., Dec. 15, 1912. He was born in Riverpoint, R. I., Nov. 1, 1869, the son of Robert Reoch, president of the Phenix Lace Mills, and Helen (Stewart) Reoch. He was prepared for college at Mowry and Goff's English and Classical School, Providence. After graduation he studied at the College of Physicians and Surgeons, New York city, receiving the degree of M. D. in 1896. He served as interne in the Bellevue Hospital 1896, and in the Hartford Hospital 1897-99. He was a member of the Hartford county and city medical societies, the Connecticut State Medical Association and the American Medical Association. He was an examiner for the Equitable and Mutual Life Insurance Companies. He married, Feb. 28, 1905, Miss Jennie Macready, daughter of John Macready of Providence. His wife and a daughter of five years survive him. Besides his parents and wife and child, he leaves three brothers and three sisters.

1894

David B. Pike gave an illustrated lecture on the Yellowstone Park before the East Providence Business Men's Association Dec. 16.

Colonel H. Anthony Dyer gave the juniors a smoke talk at the Brown Union on the evening of Dec. 16, some sixty members of the class being present. The subject of the talk was "A little journey to the home of art." Colonel Dyer told the third-year men he intended to show them what real art and true culture are in contrast to the gaudy representations of both with which America teems. He then proceeded to give a word picture of the quiet European hamlets to which his travels have led him.

Clayton S. Cooper sends us the following interesting letter: "As I am off on a two-years tour around the world, making a rather extended investigation of the student life of many lands, I thought my old Brown friends might like to see a note about the mission under the alumni information. For three months last winter I studied the educational and religious life in Egypt—a book on 'The man of Egypt' is one of the results. This book is being published in both England and America by Hodder and Stoughton of London. For three months I have been visiting the universities and big public schools like Eton and Rugby in England, and now, with my wife, am turning toward the far East. We sail Dec. 1 for India—where I expect to see Dr. Faunce at Benares. Thence we go to Burma, Siam, China, Japan, Russia, the Balkans, Persia and so forth, arriving in America about Sept. 1, 1913. I inclose a little folder of my new book, 'Why go to college?' just published by the Century Company. It is dedicated, as you may have noticed, to 'Benny,' and special references occur to him in the book. You may know that the papers composing this book have been running serially in the Century Magazine this past year under the title, 'The American undergraduate.' That you may see the countries I am now visiting, as well as some of the books I have published, I am enclosing a folder of a lecture tour which I am making in America on my return. Pardon all this personal memorabilia." Mr. Cooper's books are: "Why go to college," "College men and the Bible," "The Bible and modern life," "World-wide Bible study," "The Man of Egypt" and "English student life," in press. He also offers three illustrated lectures: "Student life around the world," "The religions of many nations" and "World-wide Bible study." Until July 1, 1913, his address is: Care of Brown, Shipley and Co., 123 Pall Mall, London, S. W., England.

1895

The address of Hazen Kimball is 130 Bliss st., Fall River, Mass.

Rev. F. A. Robinson, who last October resigned the pastorate at Central Square, Portland, has removed to Worcester, Mass., where he will go into business with his brother-in-law.

1896

John S. Murdock of Providence, vice-president of the Southern New England Railway, was a witness in New York city, Dec. 5, before the Federal grand jury which was investigating the alleged unlawful traffic agreements between the Grand Trunk Railway and the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

Rev. Clarence M. Gallup, pastor of the Central Baptist Church of Providence, has been elected one of the national board of directors of the Daily Vacation Bible School Association.

1897

Rev. J. C. Robbins, Mrs. Robbins and three children sailed from Seattle, Dec. 16, for Capiz, their station in the Philippines. During his furlough Mr. Robbins has served as travelling secretary for the Student Volunteer Movement in work among the colleges.

The address of Arthur H. Chamberlain, '97, is Lawrence st., Mt. Vernon, N. Y.

1898

The engagement is announced of Professor James Mickel Williams and Miss Lucinda Chamberlain Noyes, daughter of Henry Taylor Noyes of Rochester. Professor Williams is professor of economics and sociology at Hobart College.

Judge Howard B. Gorham was elected president of next year's school committee at a caucus of members and members-elect held recently in the Providence Classical High School. Judge Frederick Rueckert, '77, who has held the position for several years, declined a re-election.

1899

Married, in Minneapolis, Dec. 16, Asa E. Kelsey and Miss Marion Emma Jones. Mr. and Mrs. Kelsey will be at home at Ram Allah, Jerusalem, after Feb. 10, 1913.

1900

Mendell W. Crane has announced the formation of a partnership with Arthur E. Munro, '02, and Thomas A. Barry, '03, for the general practice of the law, with offices at 87 Weybosset st., Providence, under the firm name of Crane, Munro and Barry.

Professor Herbert Richard Cross, head of the department of art in the University of Michigan, gave an illustrated lecture in Memorial Hall of the Rhode Island School of Design, Dec. 20, 1912, on "Michelangelo as sculptor."

1901

With the last Sunday in November Rev. Herbert B. Hutchins, A. M., '01, closed his pastorate of nearly six years with the Bates Street Church, Lewiston, Me. The following Monday afternoon the Pastors' Union of Lewiston and Auburn gave a farewell reception to Mr. and Mrs. Hutchins.

Wilfred C. Lane, ex-'01, formerly connected with the United States courts in Georgia as United States commissioner and referee in bankruptcy, has opened offices for the practice of law at 505 Crocker building, Des Moines, Ia., where he is giving special attention to patent, trademark and corporation law and practice in the Federal courts. He is succeeding the business of his brother, Wallace R. Lane, ex-'99, who was for ten years a practitioner in Des Moines, but is now a member of the firm of Parkinson and Lane, Marquette building, Chicago, Ill.

1902

Mr. and Mrs. Alfred K. Potter are receiving congratulations on the birth of a daughter, Helen Ray Potter, Dec. 11, 1912.

1903

The address of Henry Wallace Pratt is 102 Livingston av., Yonkers, N. Y.

John H. Cady was one of the three representatives of the Rhode Island chapter at the convention of the American Institute of Architects at Washington. Mr. Cady spoke at the session, telling of the medal competition inaugurated by the Rhode Island Chapter.

Dr. Latham Clarke, A. M., '03, has received an appointment in the department of industrial chemistry at Montevideo, Uruguay.

Dr. C. V. R. Bumsted, who is practicing medicine at 235 Grafton av., Newark, N. J., has just been elected a member of the New York Academy of Medicine and the American Association for Clinical Research.

Daniel Hurley and Co. are engineers and contractors at 8 Irvington pl., Boston. The reference to D. J. Hurley in our December number was an error, so far as any member of the class of 1903 is concerned.

1904

J. A. Mattuck is instructor in chemistry in the Peter Stuyvesant High School, New York city.

Representative Albert B. West, minority floor leader in the House of Representatives at the last session of the Rhode Island General Assembly, has been unanimously chosen as the Democratic candidate for speaker of the house.

1905

John H. McGough, who is now engaged in the practice of law in Providence, has recently had his name enrolled on the roster of attorneys entitled to practice before the United States Patent Office.

1906

Lloyd P. Upton announces his engagement to Miss Alice E. Hepburn of El Reno, Okl. His address is Upton Ranch, Solano, N. M.

The address of E. W. Weikert is United States Patent Office, Division 12, Washington, D. C.

The address of Mr. and Mrs. Henry G. Carpenter is 614 West 136th st., New York city.

1907

The address of William Kenneth White is 105 Carleton av., Bridgeport, Conn.

Frederick C. Hicks, A. M., '07, assistant librarian of Columbia University, read a paper before the conference of Eastern College Librarians, Nov. 30, on "Inter-library loans."

The address of Rev. Merrick Lyon Streeter, ex-'07, is Tavoy, Burma.

1908

Clarence W. Way, M. D., ex-'08, has been appointed medical inspector for the public schools in Sea Isle City, N. J.

The address of Paul L. Chipman is 154 Elm st., North Cambridge, Mass.

Robert H. Andrews, ex-'08, has been appointed manager of the newly opened Boston office of Charles W. Hoyt, advertising and sales management, at 14 Kilby st., Boston. Mr. Andrews was married last June. His home is at 1213 Beacon st., Brookline, Mass.

Mr. and Mrs. S. Eugene Jackson, ex-'08, of Keene st., Providence, are receiving congratulations on the birth of a son, Samuel Lee Jackson, on Thanksgiving Day. Mrs. Jackson was, before her marriage, Miss Harriet Lee Goff of Pawtucket.

John G. Canfield has invented a device for stopping trains that have passed danger signals. It is automatic, entirely eliminating the human element. The inventor will apply for the \$10,000 reward offered by President Mellen of the New Haven railroad for such an invention.

1909

The marriage is announced of Walter N. F. Linnell, ex-'09, and Miss Clarene Kettlety, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George H. Kettlety of Providence. Mr. and Mrs. Linnell will make their home in Pittsfield, Mass.

Second Lieutenant Robert J. B. Sullivan of Troop A, First Squadron of Cavalry, R. I. N. G., has been selected by Governor Pothier as a member of his staff. Lieutenant Sullivan will retire as second lieutenant of the cavalry squadron, but will retain, by his own request, his present rank instead of taking the title of colonel as members of the governor's staff usually do. Lieutenant Sullivan is a son of Dr. James E. Sullivan, and was born in Fall River in 1887. He is a broker and is president of the Sullivan Investment Company.

George F. Weston, Jr., principal of the Norwood Avenue Grammar School at Edgewood, has tendered his resignation, to take effect Dec. 20. He has accepted a position at Oakdale, Mass., and will go there immediately following the Christmas recess. He became principal of the Norwood avenue school the second year it was opened. He is the son of George F. Weston, principal of the Technical High School in Providence. Since graduation he has taken post-graduate work at the university.

Everett W. Manter, ex-'09, is president of the E. W. Manter Company, 755 Boylston st., Boston, dealers in electrical appliances.

1910

A volume of forty-one pages has been issued entitled: "Eliot Loomis Collins, a memorial." It contains several tributes and three portraits.

Fred K. Fleagle, who was a graduate student, 1909-10, coming from the University of Michigan, is dean of the University of Porto Rico at Rio Piedras.

1911

Jacob F. High, Brown's famous fullback and coach of the Tulane and Wesleyan teams, gave an enthusiastic talk on football before the St. Michael's Club of Potter av., Dec. 16. In the course of his remarks he prophesied that the forward pass would be made a main feature of the game in the future, and would be so improved in execution that it would rarely fail. He also spoke of the advantage of the so-called line captain, a player on the line who can shift the line men to meet the opponents' shifts.

F. A. Buck is with the Central New England Railroad as transitman. His address is P. O. Box 83, Pine Plains, N. Y.

J. Semonoff has been chosen a member of the debating team in the Yale Law School. While at Brown he was prominent in debating, being a member of the teams against Dartmouth both in his junior and senior years. He won the first prize in the Hicks contest while a junior, and was a member of the executive committee of the Debating Union during his last year at Brown. The team will enter the Yale interdepartment debates.

LeRoy G. Pilling is spending the winter at Danielson, Conn. He expects later to resume his law studies.

Married, in the Union Congregational Church, Providence, Nov. 20, 1912, Guy Harold Gifford and Miss Marion Ray Hawes, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Loring Pond Hawes of Providence. The best man was Earl F. Bliss of New York, a classmate of the bridegroom and a fellow member of the Alpha Tau Omega fraternity.

1912

Kenneth J. Tanner and Harry M. Sutton are with the shop accounting department of the American Locomotive Company in their automobile plant at Providence. Sutton's address is 184 Cypress st.

Claris Edwin Silcox, A. M. '12, is at No. 10 Andover Hall, Andover Theological Seminary, Cambridge, Mass. He is a member of the middle class in the seminary.

Earl P. Perkins is taking graduate work in the Harvard University department of music.

Walter J. Emmons, J. H. Conzelman, Wiley H. Marble, Hoey Hennessey and George A. Repko have entered the graduate course in highway engineering under Professor Blanchard and Mr. Drowne at Columbia. Emmons is at 417, Conzelman at 401 and Marble at 415, all West 118th st., New York city.

E. H. Miller expects to go into laboratory work for the American Sugar Refining Co. in Cuba about Jan. 1.

Paul H. Francis is assisting in the physics department of the university this year.

D. R. Mahoney has entered the accounting department of the McElwain Shoe Company. His headquarters are in Boston, but he is at present engaged in time study at their Nashua, N. H., plant.

George W. Langdon is again in the university this year.

L. V. Domin has been for some time with the maintenance of way department of the New Haven road at Providence.

John W. Brown is in the testing department of the Interborough Rapid Transit Co. in Brooklyn, N. Y.

The marriage of Miss Dorothea Smith, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Arba Dike Smith, and John Harvey Rowland of Phoenixville, Pa., formerly of Shelburne Falls, Mass., took place, Dec. 23, in St. James' Church, Broadway, Providence. Mr. Rowland is in the employ of the Phoenix Bridge Co.

BROWN CLUB IN NEW YORK

The special committee on membership report the following new members: J. Mitchell Clark, '65; Samuel Park, '74; J. C. Jessup, '93; Dr. H. Edwin Lewis, '96; Freeman Putney, Jr., '99; Paul Waterman, '80; Lloyd C. Eddy, '07; Faulkner Hill, '95; Joseph Price, '09; William E. Farnham, '99; Albert A. Denico, '03; Charles E. Hughes, Jr., '09; Frederick C. Schmidt, '12; James C. Larkin, '11; Harry F. Cook, '09; J. C. Elms, Jr., '12; Elbert Kirtley Fretwell, '05.

Many visitors from out of town have called at the club during November, including Edward Francis Gamwell, '94, Boston; Carleton Hale, '96, Charles Dexter Owen, '97, Providence; Charles Barker Fernald, '01, Paris, France; Henry Garfield Clark, '07, Shannock, R. I.; Frederick Eames Cooper, '13, Providence.

The Brown Lunch Club meets every Friday at 1 o'clock in Jory's restaurant, 107 Water st. All Brown men who lunch down-town are welcome to join the group without notice.

Owing to the death of James May Duane, '72, the talk by Albert E. Thomas, '94, on "Footless remarks about the footlights," scheduled for Dec. 4, was indefinitely postponed.

Through the kindness of Dr. Edward Gushee, '98, his friend, Dr. Davis of Ecuador, gave a smoke talk to about fifty Brown men, Dec. 11, on "Ecuador." Dr. Davis described the geographical and physical aspect of South America and particularly of Ecuador. In discussing the social conditions he told of his experiences with the cholera, in a land of sickness and disease. Turning to commerce, the trade of the country, he exhibited beautiful bits of wood carving, and discussed the making of Panama hats. One of his most interesting exhibits was a "shrunk head" prepared by the "Head Hunters" of the interior. There are only a few of these specimens in existence outside of South America. A human head, complete in every detail—hair, eyebrows, etc.—is shrunk to the size of a large orange, the brains and bones having been previously removed. Dr. Davis's talk was illustrated by pictures on the reflectorscope. Prior to the

talk a meeting of the annual banquet committee was held, President E. O. Stanley, chairman. Professor Seville, professor of archaeology at Columbia University, was among the invited guests at the dinner following.

WORCESTER SONS OF BROWN

The annual banquet of the Worcester County Sons of Brown usually held in December has been postponed until some time about the first of February. An attractive banquet, good speaking and a pleasant evening are promised. Brown men recently come into Worcester county will receive the regular notice if they will mail their names and addresses to W. H. Whiting, secretary, 390 Main st., Worcester, Mass.

BROWN CLUB OF LOS ANGELES

A reunion and dinner of the graduates of Brown residing in Los Angeles and vicinity was held at the University Club on Dec. 6. Benjamin Ide Wheeler, '75, president of the University of California, was our guest. President Wheeler made the journey of a thousand miles to and from Berkeley to be present at the meeting. The subject of his address was "The olden time." His characterization of the famous professors of the Brown of the 60's and 70's was intensely interesting to those present. His glowing eulogy of ex-President Andrews was warmly appreciated and applauded. Macurda, '95, followed with a tribute to Dr. Andrews. A. H. Wallace, '12, spoke interestingly of the modern Brown. F. G. Cressey, '91, was toastmaster. "Alma Mater" was sung with the spirit and with the understanding.

The following graduates attended: Sarah E. Bunnell, '99, Ralph W. Chandler, '05, F. G. Cressey, '91, William B. Frackelton, '86, Louis G. Guernsey, '05, J. W. Hendrick, '72, L. R. Higgins, '84, J. H. Joyce, '06, John Knox, '87, A. A. Macurda, '95, G. A. Morrell, '04, N. W. Myrick, '00, J. L. Wheeler, '06, A. H. Wallace, '12, and Benjamin Ide Wheeler, '75.

I enclose the response of J. D. Long, '55 (eighty-one years of age), to our invitation to attend the reunion.

William B. Frackelton, '86,
Chairman Committee of Arrangements

MR. LONG'S RESPONSE

Dear "Brown-bred" Brothers:

The way to win a life of joy
Is always to remain a boy;
That is, stay young; it can be done;
For instance, I am eighty-one,
And still a youth of so much levity,
I snap my fingers at longevity,
Despise pretense, and masks, and shams,
And, ditto, human owls and clams,
Prefer what's natural and free
To artificial dignity.
At eighty-one life's sunny rays
Still rival those of earlier days,
For Nature ever looks the same

To all old boys who love the dame.
 I cannot come, because rheumatic,
 But have well stored up in my attic
 Enough bright memories of the past
 To keep me joyful to the last.
 My debt to Nature, it is true,
 Is now a good deal overdue,
 For Time, collector, on his trips,
 Quite often some old joker skips,
 And leaves him here to joke away
 Until he'd rather go than stay.
 I wonder what St. Peter'll say
 When I come flying up his way!
 If he's the kind of chap I think,
 He'll give to me a knowing wink,
 And poke my ribs, and say to me,
 "All children are admitted free;"
 Then jerk me in as quick as scar,
 Remarking: "Here is where you're at.
 The choicest spots 'mong heavenly joys
 Are all reserved for jolly boys.
 The saints who wear a gloomy face
 We put in a much lower place—
 A place where they can inspect hell,
 And hear the tortured sinners yell.
 Our aim in this eternal ease
 Is every kind of saint to please."

I am securely anchored on my bed in the adobe house on the "outpost" grounds of General Otis.

If any or all of you ever find it convenient to visit Hollywood I should be glad to see you on any afternoon, as calls are very acceptable in my helpless condition.

Faternally yours,

J. D. Long
 7069 Franklyn Ave.,
 Hollywood, California.

Alumnae

1895

Maude Bonner has won the prize of \$100 offered for the best set of answers to questions in Life's Examination Paper. It is reported that there were 35,000 contestants for this prize.

1902

The decennial gift of \$250 of the class of

1902, the income of which is to be used for the purchase of books for the library in Pembroke Hall, has been forwarded to the treasurer of the university.

1906

Married, Oct. 30, 1912, Mabel Corinne Ashworth and Theodore W. Gorden. Their address is Schenectady, N. Y.

1907

The engagement is announced of Amey B. Eaton and Dr. Frank D. Watson, an instructor in the School of Philanthropy, New York city.

1908

Katherine Everett received the degree of Ph. D. at Cornell University in June. She is now social head of one of the dormitories at Bryn Mawr.

The engagement is announced of Alice Ethel Presbrey and John H. McCarthy of Ridgefield Park, N. J.

1910

Gwendolyn Blodgett is teaching in the Mt. Ida School, Newton, Mass.

Gertrude M. Allen is on leave of absence from the University Library and is engaged in temporary secretarial work in the American Museum of Natural History, New York city.

1911

Mrs. James W. Algeo, A. M., '11, president of the Rhode Island College Equal Suffrage League, gave a lecture at the home of Mrs. Simes-Nowell at Newport, before the Newport County Woman Suffrage Association, Dec. 5. Her subject was "Glimpses into the past, present and future of the woman suffrage movement." While in Newport, Mrs. Algeo was the guest of Mrs. Maud Howe Elliott.

1912

Miss Ollie A. Randall has been appointed temporarily as clerk in the office of the university librarian.

Florence B. Southwick is a traveling tutor. Her address for the winter is Ottawa, Ontario.

Marion S. Stone is studying bacteriology at the Rhode Island Hospital, Providence.

IN LIGHTER VEIN

Pat (surnamed Brian Boru)—What do you thing of the Home Rule?

Mike (surnamed Finn McCool)—I think it's a good measure, but it will only come by inches.—Jack-o'-Lantern.

I threw a kiss at her the other day.

What did she say?

She said I wasn't much of a business man if I couldn't establish a delivery system.—Sphinx.

Brown—I hear Green has married money.

Black—Poor fellow. He will never have another quiet moment.

Brown—Why not?

Black—Money talks.—Purple Cow.

Jeames—Shall I turn down Commonwealth avenue, sir?

Peter Parvenu—No, Jeames, remember this is only my 1911 model.—Harvard Lampoon.

Robinson Crusoe had just rescued the savage from the cannibals.

"Whatever they do, they shan't touch a bit of meat on Friday," he exclaimed, having already thought up a suitable name for his dark-complexioned protegee.

Needless to say, Friday didn't make any bones about it, and they lived together happily ever after.—Jack-o'-Lantern.

Little Sister—I want a mechanical doll for Christmas. What do you want, sister?

Big Sister—Well, I wouldn't object to a certain mechanical engineer.—Chaparral.

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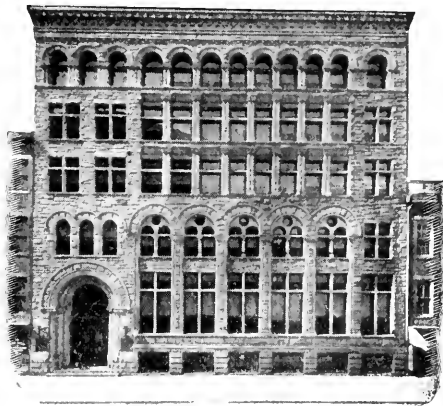
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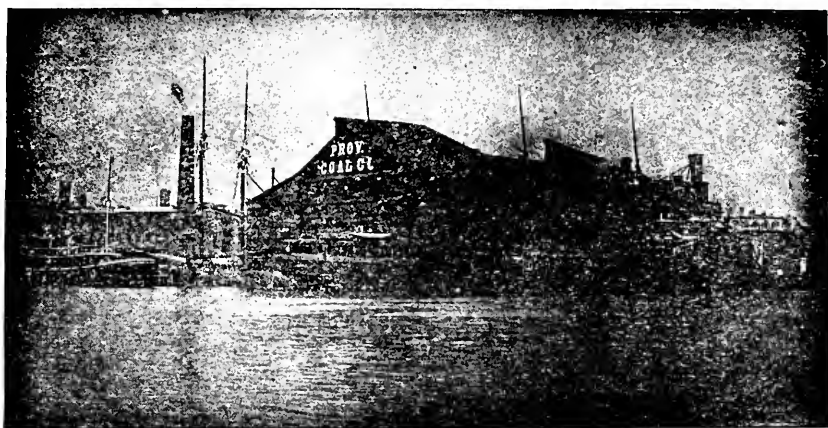
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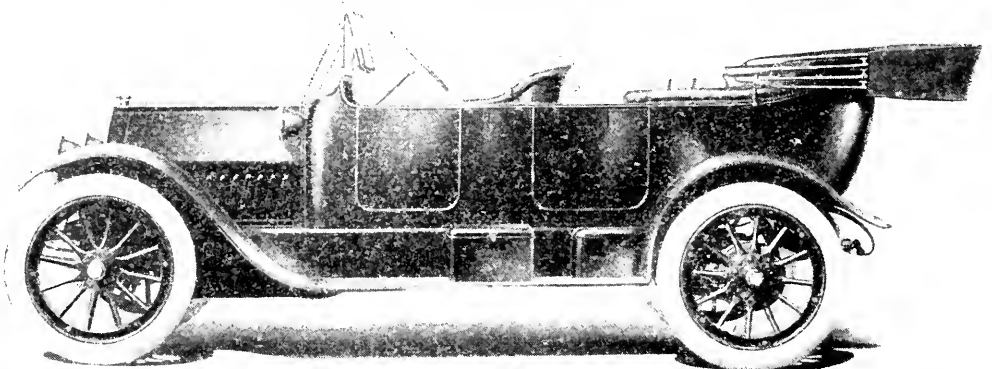
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